

INSCOM JOURNAL

November 1994



- NCO/Soldier of the Year Announced
- TECHINT Team Scours Kuwait's Desert
- Unit Feature — 703rd MI Brigade



INSCOM Commander

Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas

Command Sergeant Major
Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson

Chief, Public Affairs
Maj. Craig D. Barta

Command Information Officer
Mrs. Jeanette D. Lau

Editor in Chief
Master Sgt. Joan E. Fischer

Art Directors
Ms. Ellen Camner
SSG Phillip D. Clark

Associate Editor
Mrs. Gloria Donovan

The *INSCOM Journal* (ISSN 0270-8906) is published monthly by the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Belvoir, Va. Third class postage paid at Beltsville, Md. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to HQ USAINSCOM, ATTN: IAPA, *INSCOM Journal*, 8825 Beulah Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5246.

The *INSCOM Journal* is the unofficial Command Information publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81. It is produced by photo-offset and serves the members of USAINSCOM and other members of the intelligence community. Circulation is 4,500 copies per issue. Unless otherwise stated, opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of HQ USAINSCOM or Department of the Army. Further, unless stated, *INSCOM Journal* articles are not usually copyrighted and may be reprinted with proper credit given. Articles printed in the *INSCOM Journal* with the notation "used with permission" will not be reprinted in other publications unless permission is granted by the original source. Manuscripts and photos submitted for publication, or correspondence concerning the *INSCOM Journal*, should be mailed to HQ USAINSCOM, ATTN: IAPA, *INSCOM Journal*, 8825 Beulah Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5246. Phone AC (703) 806-6325/5345 or DSN 656-5345.

INSCOM Journal

November 1994 Volume 17, No. 11

1 CG Sums Up Observations:
'Great Stuff' Brig. Gen. Trent N.
Thomas

2 Observation Airplane Repairer
Field Cancelled Command Sgt. Maj.
Art Johnson

3 Excellence in INSCOM
NGIC Employees Support
Special Olympics

501st MI BDE Soldier is 1994
Top Linguist

Features

4 CG Holds Commanders'
Conference

Intelligence Leaders Host 19th
Army Intelligence Ball

5 INSCOM Selects Best NCO,
Soldier of the Year Master Sgt.
Joan E. Fischer

8 Goodbye, Billy, and
Good Luck Ellen Camner

9 Senior Warrant Officer's Career
Spans 40+ Years Chief Warrant
Officer Brian T. Grubelic

10 Dagger Brigade Team Takes
Competition In Stride Sgt. 1st Class
Lori Neau

12 66th Passes Legacy to
Argersinger Sgt. 1st Class Lisa Hunter

13 NGIC Team Targets Obscurants
Franklin A. Poleski

The History of INSCOM

14 703rd MI Brigade Linked to Past

15 Puzzle Solution

16 Team Scours Kuwait's Desert For
Technical Battlefield Material Capt.
David Spencer

18 FSC Employees Tee Off Maj.
Peter J. Decesare

19 FSC Takes Off for a Day of Fun
Capt. Douglas R. Hague

20 NGIC Enjoys Day in the Sun Capt.
Benjamin Hudson

Safety

21 Winter Driving Increases Risks
U.S. Army Safety Center

INSCOM's Vehicle Safety Record
INSCOM Safety Office

History

22 War Against Japan: An Overview
Dr. J. P. Finnegan

Health & Fitness

25 That Green Stuff in the Fridge
Can Kill You Lt. Col. Thomas N.
Pool

26 Total Army Newslines ...

28 50th Anniversary of
WW II - November 1944

29 Calendar of Events

Puzzle Operations Other Than
War Maj. Donna L. Walthall

Cover Photo: INSCOM Regional noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the year winners and the linguist of the year pose with SMA Richard A. Kidd and INSCOM Command Sgt. Major Art Johnson. (Photo by Robert J. Bills)

CG's Observations Can be Summed up in Two Words: *'Great Stuff'*

Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas

As your new commander, I can't begin to tell you how very proud and happy I am to be here at INSCOM. In the weeks that have passed since I assumed command, I've been continually impressed by what I've seen.

My initial observations can be summed up in two words: *great stuff*.

They say that first impressions are lasting. In my first three weeks here, you have made an excellent first impression that has kept me in a state of euphoria. I just can't believe that I'm having this much fun — and getting paid, too.

The change of command can only be described as the perfect beginning to a new and challenging assignment. The weather was great, the soldiers looked magnificent, and the turnout made this a truly inspirational ceremony for the Thomas family. I couldn't have asked for a better day.

The following four days of the Commanders Conference, capped by the Army Intelligence Ball, were an excellent opportunity to meet and share ideas with the commanders, their spouses, and the INSCOM staff. The conference presented an ideal forum to further our understanding of our roles and relationships as we lead Army intelligence into the 21st century.

Now more than ever, we need the involvement of the entire INSCOM family to ensure that we provide the best possible intelligence support to warfighters around the world. The Commanders Conference was an INSCOM success story that set the standard for future conferences.

The following week, I had the honor and privilege of presiding over an awards and retirement ceremony. This was truly a class act. I was overwhelmed by the display of patriotism, pride and professionalism of the retirees, both soldiers and civilians, who have dedicated their lives in service to our country. It was one of the most inspiring ceremonies I have ever attended.

As I continue to make my way around INSCOM, I see the same hallmarks of great organizations—quality personnel with a “can-do” spirit, an esprit de corps that is equal to



any other command I have been in, and morale that is evidenced daily by the standards of excellence you set and achieve.

I have been blessed with the opportunity to lead the soldiers and civilians of this command. This is a responsibility that I take seriously, but with enthusiasm and great pride.

I look forward to the exciting times and challenges ahead of us.

My thanks to all of you for the outstanding welcome and your hard work over the past weeks. *Great Stuff!* ✱

Observation Airplane Repairer Field Retired

Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson

The Army will retire from the active force the OV-1 Mowhawk aircraft October 1995, causing the elimination of the military occupational specialty, 67H, Observation Airplane Repairer.

I know those of you in the Intelligence and Security Command with the MOS 67H are wondering what your Army future holds, and how the drawdown will affect you.

INSCOM currently has about 30 soldiers in that career field, all assigned to the 501st MI Brigade in Korea.

To transition soldiers out of the 67H and into another specialty, the Army has instituted a three-phase plan that began in fiscal year 1993. The transition targets retraining and reclassification of all soldiers with the 67H by the end of September 1996.

INSCOM soldiers will be some of the last to be retrained and reclassified since the 501st will continue to be authorized the MOS until mid-1996. Those soldiers returning from Korea will, in all likelihood, be assigned to Hunter Army Airfield, Ga., or in some cases, will be retrained and reclassified enroute to a new duty station.

By March 1995, all 67H soldiers will be asked by the Total Army Personnel Command to select three choices of MOS for retraining and reclassification. In some cases, depending upon the soldier's assignment, retraining will not occur until as late as 1996. Soldiers must select MOSs that they are qualified for and that are short in the Army inventory.

PERSCOM will recommend certain MOSs that they have predetermined the soldier is qualified for and



for which training seats are projected available. Specific guidance will be provided by PERSCOM in the near future.

SILENT WARRIORS! 



U.S. Army Photo

INSCOM's Senior NCO Visits Georgia Troops
INSCOM's Command Sgt. Major Art Johnson visited the 513th MI Brigade at Fort Gordon, Ga. While there, he spoke with soldiers about the recent move. The 513th is currently in transition, having moved from Fort Monmouth,

N.J., to Fort Gordon. The 201st MI Battalion was the first battalion to complete the move and settle into its new home. The Vigilant Knights had recently returned from Somalia and were looking forward to becoming a part of Fort Gordon.

NGIC Employees Support Special Olympics

A year ago Lloyd Raupp's involvement with Special Olympics was limited to transporting his son, Chris, to various training and competitions.

Now, Raupp, a retired military intelligence officer and a collection manager at the National Ground Intel-



Lloyd Raupp

ligence Center, Charlottesville, Va., finds himself in charge of his community's program.

As area coordinator for four Virginia counties and the city of Charlottesville, Raupp is responsible for overseeing the recruitment and training of athletes and volunteers, competition opportunities for the athletes, public relations and fund raising.

"I attended an open meeting of the area council in response to an urgent request for help," he says. "The core of the council was stepping down, and there was a real need for someone

to take charge. As a result, the area enjoyed a successful year with its programs of alpine skiing, aquatics, athletics, basketball, bowling, equestrian, power lifting and tennis.

"For many of the athletes, Special Olympics is one of the most important things in their lives," says Raupp, whose son is one of the top tennis players in the state.

"They're able to feel like a winner when they train and compete, even if they never win a medal or a blue ribbon. And when they do win, whether it's a medal or a ribbon for participation, there's a look of excitement and joy that's just indescribable."

Raupp is not the only NGIC employee active in Special Olympics. Mary Northrup, secretary for the center's Close Combat Division, is in charge of volunteer recruitment and training, and Donald Bellah, an intelligence operations specialist with the Foreign Materiel Division, is the new head soccer coach. Other employees have assisted in fund raising activities. Raupp's wife, Sue, is the president of the local Association for Retarded Citizens.



Courtesy photo

Chris Raupp charges the net as partner Jon Fried guards the baseline in Special Olympics competition.

"Working with Special Olympics has been one of my most rewarding experiences," says Raupp. "Our primary goal is to acquaint every potential athlete with what we have to offer and recruit all who want to participate."

—Dora A. Brooks

501st MI BDE soldier is 1994 Top Linguist

Sgt. Steven Barnes of the 501st MI Brigade, Korea, was selected as the 1994 INSCOM Linguist of the Year.

Barnes is a Korean linguist who maintains the Army's highest language proficiency level for the Defense Language Proficiency Test. He mentors 15 junior linguists, giving them strategies to improve their language ability. He also is an operations supervisor and the nuclear, biological and chemical noncommissioned officer for his unit.

The summa cum laude graduate of Oral Roberts University, in Tulsa, Okla., is winner of the Maxwell Taylor Award for academic excellence while a student of Korean, and is a distinguished graduate of both the Primary Leadership Development Course and NBC School, while assigned to the Second Infantry Division, Korea.

Following his visit to INSCOM headquarters, where he was recognized during the Commanders Conference, the INSCOM Language Branch sponsored his visit to the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., where he was again recognized for his linguistic prowess by

the commandant and command sergeant major.

Barnes spoke with language students, giving them insight into the missions linguists perform.

He also reviewed current course development and offered valuable suggestions to improve language instruction.

The INSCOM Linguist of the Year Program acknowledges the key role that all linguists play in supporting the warfighter and the extraordinary accomplishments of individual linguists.



Sgt. Steven Barnes

—Ellen Camner

CG's First Commanders Conference

Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas officially opens the 1994 INSCOM Commanders Conference, held Sept. 21-24. The conference theme was "Support to Power Projection Operations."



Photo by T. Gardner Sr.



Photo by T. Gardner Sr.

Ball goers give it a whirl on the dance floor during the Army Intelligence Ball.

Intelligence Leaders Get Together at 19th AI Ball

Top leaders of the Army Intelligence community recently hosted the 19th Army Intelligence Ball dinner-dance, held Sept. 24 in Alexandria, Va.

The annual event was hosted by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Owens, Army deputy chief of staff for intelligence, Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr., former INSCOM commander, and Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas, INSCOM commander, and included combo dancing and entertainment by the U.S. Army Strolling Strings. This year's ball theme: "Building Towards the Future and Force XXI."

Board Selects INSCOM's Best NCO, Soldier for 1994

By Master Sgt. Joan E. Fischer

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command selected two soldiers, Sept. 19, as noncommissioned officer and soldier of the year following a year-long process of appearing in front of various military boards.

Sgt. Thane C. St. Clair, Company B, 732nd Military Intelligence Battalion, 703rd MI Brigade was selected as the NCO of the Year. Spc. Jonathan W. Hughes, Headquarters

"As a leader, I must have a solid foundation for my leadership. This foundation, and what leadership most means to me, is the commitment to the professional Army ethic."

— Sgt. Thane C. St. Clair
INSCOM NCO of the Year

and Headquarters Company, INSCOM Support Battalion, was named the Soldier of the Year.

A total of three soldiers in each category appeared in front of the selection board. Each of INSCOM's brigades were represented in one of three regions — Americas, European and Pacific.

"My impression of the soldiers who appeared before the Soldier and NCO of the year board is very favorable. I truly believe the future of our Army is in good hands. These young soldiers are smart and very focused on the future," INSCOM's Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson said.

"They seek out and want good leadership. The speeches they prepared on 'What Leadership Means to Me' says it all. Leaders of this command should take note," he said.

Both speeches are located on the following pages. Sgt. Robyn Fuller, NCO of the Year runner-up, also presented her speech during the awards ceremony.

St. Clair, a Morse Interceptor, said he had been competing in military boards since his early days as a private in the Army.

"This one was to get my soldiers to go in front of a board—set an example," St. Clair said. "I kept winning, then I set a goal to be the INSCOM NCO of the Year."

His advice to soldiers and sergeants just starting out is to stay away from the study guides and to study from the regulations.

"Never give up—keep going," said the NCO of the Year. "I've lost many boards; use it (those experiences) as

"A leader is a positive role model who sets and uniformly enforces the standards."

— Sgt. Robyn Fuller
Americas Region NCO of the Year

practice." St. Clair's next board is the Officer Candidate Course selection board held this year.

The Soldier of the Year marked his first year in the Army this past May.

His first supervisor encouraged him to go before the local board in February. His initial goal was to make the Battalion Soldier of the Year.

"I wasn't looking beyond that at first," said Hughes. His confidence level rose after winning that title and held through the regional board, but the last two boards is where the competition was piled on.

"I wasn't sure who had won until it was announced on the last two," he said. His next target to ace is the battalion's promotion board. Hughes goal is to earn the maximum 200 score.

His advice for other soldiers is "don't let anyone deter you. Don't quit, if you actively strive for excellence, then

"But ultimately, to me, leadership is being so eminently capable, such an absolute embodiment of the four values—courage, candor, competence, and commitment—that he will so motivate and inspire his subordinates that they will not only follow him into the pits of hell and back...they will be glad for the opportunity to take the trip."

— Spc. Jonathan W. Hughes
INSCOM Soldier of the Year

you'll be a success wherever you go.

Both soldiers each received an INSCOM certificate of achievement, \$1,000 savings bond, various plaques and award coins, and their pick of their next military assignment. They also visited Army Sgt. Maj. Richard A. Kidd, sergeant major of the Army.

'Leadership Starts With Me'

Noncommissioned Officer of the Year Essay

Leadership starts with me; when I became an NCO, I became a leader.

As a leader, I must have a solid foundation for my leadership. This foundation, and what leadership most means to me, is the commitment to the professional Army ethnic.

A prime example of this deep commitment occurred during Task Force Ranger in Somalia. Two NCOs from the U.S. Army Special Operations Command were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for their actions above and beyond the call of duty. Both men were credited with saving the life of a downed Blackhawk pilot, Chief Warrant Officer Michael Durant. Although they fought fiercely to the final round, both men were eventually killed by an overwhelming enemy force.

Now this is an example of heroism at its paramount, but all leaders must be an example of the professional Army ethnic every day. I would like to explain what each individual element means to me.

The first element is loyalty. I show loyalty to my nation when I promise to give my life to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. I express loyalty to the Army and my unit by

Noncommissioned Officer of the Year Profile

Who: Sgt. Thane C. St. Clair

Joined the Army: Sept. 9, 1987

Currently assigned to: Company B, 732nd Military Intelligence Battalion, 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade, Hawaii

Home: Crofton, Md.

Future goals: Promotion to staff sergeant, attending Officer Candi-

date School, working on his master's degree and raising a family with his wife, Karen

Mentor and role model: Staff Sgt. Michael Williams, Company B, 732nd MI Battalion

Closest cheerleaders and supporters: His wife, Karen; parents Norman and Connie Laughlin; his soldiers and fellow noncommissioned officers in his company

Hobbies: softball, football and appearing in front of military boards

Life motivator: "To be all I can be!"



supporting the chain of command and remaining loyal to whom I serve...seniors, peers and subordinates alike.

The second element is duty. My sense of duty tells me I must do everything I do to the utmost of my ability. In all sense, I must "be all I can be."

The third element is integrity. Integrity is the trust and confidence

among members of the Army. As an NCO, my word is my bond, and those I give it to can expect me to live by it.

The final element is selfless service. Selfless service is putting the needs of your unit and soldiers before your own. Sergeants Shugart and Gordan both gave the supreme sacrifice in defending their comrade, but all leaders can show selfless service merely by dedicating themselves to mission accomplishment and having a genuine concern for their soldiers.

As I stated earlier, leadership starts with me. But the leadership circle also ends with me. If I am a prime example of these individual values, this loyalty...duty...selfless service and integrity will be returned to me by all those with whom I come in contact.

The professional Army ethnic is the heart of leadership in the Army, and leadership is invaluable. General Omar Bradley once said, "leadership is intangible, therefore no weapon ever designed can replace it."

I find that a well-disciplined leader, armed with knowledge and skill, guided by the professional Army ethic, is the most lethal and effective weapon in today's modern Army arsenal.

Sgt. Thane C. St. Clair

1994 Regional NCOs of the Year U.S. Army INSCOM

Pacific Region

Sgt. Thane C. St. Clair

Americas Region

Sgt. Robyn M. Fuller

European Region

Staff Sgt. William S. Parrish

Leaders Set The Example

Soldier of the Year Essay

What is military leadership?

*Field Manual 22-100 defines military leadership as the ability to influence others to accomplish the mission in an efficient and timely manner; the revered Chinese general Sun Tzu, who wrote *The Art of War* over 2,000 years ago, said a leader must be resourceful, able and wise.*

While these things are indisputably true, leadership is far more than this. Leadership is the continual pursuit of excellence in oneself, one's subordinates, one's peers and one's unit.

Although it is admirable for anyone to strive for excellence, a leader must instill excellence in others. To accomplish this lofty goal, the leader must set the example in all things.

The leader must set the example in job performance. He must be technically and tactically proficient. He must not only be able to perform his job in a superior manner, he must be able to teach others as well. In performance, a leader must be the veritable model of efficiency.

Leadership also means setting the example in duty. A leader must be devoted to duty and selfless in service. His dedication should be inspirational to those around him, resulting in an increased commitment to the unit and the mission.

Leadership further demands that the leader sets the example in moral and ethical behavior. Although the

Soldier of the Year Profile

Who: Spc. Jonathan W. Hughes

Joined the Army: May 6, 1993

Currently assigned to: INSCOM Support Battalion, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Home: Goldsboro, N.C.

Future goals: Promotion to sergeant; completing a bachelors degree; and attending the master fitness course

Mentor and role model: 1st Sgt.

Bruce Brown, Headquarters, Headquarters Company, ISB

Closest cheerleaders and supporters: His family, Chief Master Sgt. Winston D. Hughes, his mother, Linda; sister, Keri; and brother, Steven.

Hobbies: Running, weight lifting, skiing and reading

Life motivator: To pursue excellence in life, and to maximize the opportunities in every moment



mission must remain paramount, it is counterproductive to set aside one's basic morality and humanity in its pursuit. As John Paul Jones once said, "I would lay down my life for America, but I cannot trifle with my honor."

Honor, honesty, and integrity are the watchwords of the leader. Otherwise he loses both himself and the respect of those who follow him.

Leadership is also taking care of soldiers. This is possibly the single most important task a leader has.

The leader must see to it that his soldiers are effectively trained and competent in their jobs. He must ensure that they have the proper tools and equipment to perform their mission. But even more importantly, the leader must see to the individual morale and personal welfare of each his troops.

So then, a leader must set the example in job proficiency, devotion to duty, and integrity. Furthermore, the leader must assure that his soldiers are cared for. But leadership is more than this, too. Leadership is:

selfless service to one's unit and country,

putting one's troops ahead one oneself,

keeping one's personal affairs in meticulous order,

stalwart professionalism in the face of adversity,

all these things and a thousand more.

But ultimately, to me, leadership is being so eminently capable, such an absolute embodiment of the four values—courage, candor, competence, and commitment—that he will so motivate and inspire his subordinates that they will not only follow him into the pits of hell and back...they will be glad for the opportunity to take the trip. And that is what leadership means to me.

Spc. Jonathan W. Hughes

1994 Regional Soldier of the Year U.S. Army INSCOM

European Region

Spc. Marc A. Baier

Americas Region

Spc. Jonathan W. Hughes

Pacific Region

Spc. Johnathan R. Dempsey

Goodbye, Billy... and good luck

By Ellen Camner

Picture this: Billy Owens, contracting guru, a GM-15 — INSCOM's principal assistant responsible for contracting — as a GS-2 Clerk-Typist. GS-2?

Well, it's not really hard to imagine him as an 18-year-old back then on Aug. 4, 1958, two days after his birthday, embarking on a progressive career that, thanks to his enthusiasm, perservance, and abilities, lasted 36 years and two plus months until his November retirement date.

When talking to him, you can pick up some of that youthful energy and spirit, so that he comes across not as Mr. Owens, but Billy.

Before his eight and a half years at INSCOM, he was with the office of the former Secretary of the Army for research, development and acquisition, at a time when it was a new era in the acquisition arena. He was handed a contracting requirement for which there were no guidelines or directions. Through perservance, he successfully awarded the contract.

Owens says that his job at INSCOM has been one of the most challenging he has ever had.

"When I came to INSCOM, there was no contracting organization. When I was cleared in June 1985, I came in as deputy to the Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting, the PARC. I helped design and implement a contracting organization throughout the command.

It was a challenge because the security factors presented significant

problems that had to be overcome, problems that would not be there if it were a normal contracting agency.

Owens became the PARC in May 1987, serving as the command's senior staff officer for contracting, directly under the commanding general.

"If you go up the ladder," Owens says, "you have to apply for lots of jobs, and it can be frustrating to be turned down, but as long as you keep grabbing for the brass ring, you will get it.

"My basic philosophy is that, irrespective of the job, we're all profes-

sionals. I believe that your reputation precedes you in everything you do, and that the product you produce reflects your capabilities, knowledge and skills."

Billy Owens

Pat Horvath, a contracting division chief, has known Billy since 1976 when she was a GS-5 and he a GS-12 at the Air Force Systems Command in California.

"Billy was always a fast-paced person, just as he was known here at INSCOM," Horvath says.

"We all know how mission oriented he is, and his genuine concern for providing the best services we can to the customers. He is a man with an abundance of knowledge in the acquisition field which is an asset we all respect.

"No matter what position Billy held, even when he was at the DA level, I could pick up the phone and go to him for help, and he was never too busy to provide guidance.

"He takes pride in all he does and always tries to do his best. As will

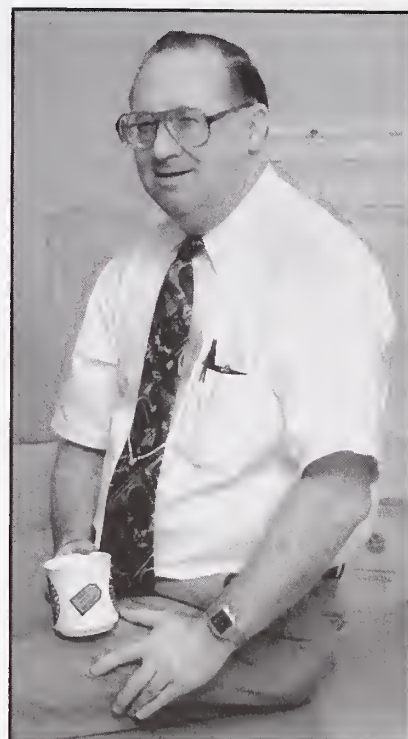


Photo by Robert J. Bills

Billy Owens, INSCOM's retiring contracting officer.

many others, I'll miss his presence here at INSCOM."

The "fast paced" person she describes skipped the 10th grade, was never on a training program during his career, does not have a college degree, and competed for every promotion.

Billy Owens is not the "retiring" kind in the sense of sitting back and watching the world go by.

He says he's scouting for a consulting job that will keep him in touch with the general public. His negotiating skills should hold him in good stead.

Owens reflected on his pending transition to the "real world" saying, "Well, it's certainly a different world. Now I'm going on the other side of the fence. Things are different where their profit is the bottom line, whereas the government is being fair and equal and gives everybody the opportunity. Government's bottom line is obtaining goods and services at fair and competitive prices."

He remembers clearly how, when Col. Bill Wheeler, the PARC, left in 1987, he said to Billy: "You do it."

And he did. ✻

Senior Warrant Officer's Career Spans 40+ Years

By Chief Warrant Officer Brian T. Grubelic

Editor's Note: The following article chronicles a military career of one of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's former soldiers—a career spanning 34 years and numerous conflicts.

When Chief Warrant Officer Douglas Peter was a young boy, all he ever thought about was being a soldier. He would play war games in the woods near his home in Medford, Ore.

When the Korean War was in progress, Peters saw a picture of a paratrooper on a recruiting poster. He wanted to be just like that paratrooper. So on June 8, 1953, his 18th birthday, he joined the Army. He volunteered for Korea but was sent to the 11th Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Ky.

It wouldn't be until years later—1985—that Peters would be assigned to Korea.

During his initial enlistment in the Army, he traveled to many places. He spent time in Panama in 1955 as part of Operation Barracuda, and in 1956, his unit sailed to Germany.

While in Germany, Peters had his first taste of Army aviation. He became the company clerk for the 24th Aviation Company, 24th Airborne Infantry Division.

In order to stay on jump status, he returned to an infantry brigade. Peters did this and found himself in Beirut, Lebanon. After returning to Fort Campbell, he left the service (in 1959) but remained in the reserves.

It was now 1967 and Vietnam was all over the news. In October of that year, Peters re-enlisted and went to basic training again, followed by

flight school. He graduated in October 1968 and was in Vietnam by November, assigned to a helicopter unit flying UH-1D, H, and B model gunships. He was wounded on Dec. 23, 1968.

From Vietnam, he went on to several schools. He attended the aviation maintenance officer course, UH-1 instructor pilot course, and the mainte-

Saying he "loves the Army," he feels there is "no place else you can make this kind of money, travel, have this much fun, and make so many great friends."

nance test pilot course.

Peters then went to the AH-1G Cobra qualification course enroute back to Vietnam, and was assigned to a unit flying AH-1G, UH-1H and OH-6 aircraft. He flew both day and night missions, recalling rarely ever coming back without bullet holes in the aircraft.

From there, he went to the armament supervisors course, the instrument flight examiners course and the safety course at the University of Southern California. He was reassigned to Fort Campbell as a safety officer.

In 1977, he was assigned to the 3rd Armor Division in Germany as the armament officer.

In 1980, he attended the fixed-wing multi-engine qualification course and was assigned to the FORSCOM flight detachment, once again as a safety officer.

It was here that he received a

Broken Wing Award for split flaps on a U-21A aircraft. In 1985 he went to Korea, to fly C-12s. Following this tour, he found himself at Fort Campbell once again.

He retired in 1987 and flew for the Clayton County Georgia Emergency Management. In 1989 he went to the police academy and became a lieutenant, but the Army wasn't out of his blood.

When Desert Shield began, he volunteered to come back in. When he didn't hear anything from the Army, Peters told his wife "They must think I'm too old."

No sooner had he spoken, the phone rang. He was told to report to the Military Intelligence Battalion (Light) in Orlando, Fla. During his two years there, he spent nine months in Latin America flying RU-21H aircraft.

For the past year, Peters has been assigned to Headquarters Service Company, 3rd MI Battalion (AE), 501st MI Brigade, as the battalion safety officer before being reassigned to the Flight Detachment in Atlanta, Ga.

During his long and distinguished 34 years of military service, including over 6,000 flight hours, Peters experienced many things in the military.

Saying he "loves the Army," he feels there is "no place else you can make this kind of money, travel, have this much fun, and make so many great friends."

So when Peters tells you, "I've been there, done that," believe him—because he really has. ✻

Chief Warrant Officer Grubelic is with the Headquarters Service Company, 3rd MI Battalion, 501st MI Brigade, Korea.

Dagger Brigade Team Takes Competition in Stride

By Sgt. 1st Class
Lori Neau

Editor's Note: Sgt. 1st Class Lori Neau and Capt. Christopher Himsl, Headquarters Service Company commander, 527th MI Battalion, represented the 66th MI Brigade commander at the Nijmegen march closing ceremonies, July 22. The march to Nijmegen, Netherlands, is a 100-mile, four-day event held annually and attended by thousands of military and civilian marchers from throughout Europe. A 16-member team from the 66th Military Intelligence Brigade marched in this year's event.

The 66th Military Intelligence Brigade team had started marching three hours before we arrived on the last day. We wanted to see the team march, but we couldn't get a ride, we decided to backtrack from the finish point on foot.

Children were coming up asking for our autographs and for souvenirs all along the route.

We stopped about three miles from the finish line, thinking that



Photos by Staff Sgt. Steven Thibodeaux

The 66th MI Brigade Nijmegen team, the "Mother Ruckers," take the grueling march in stride. The entire team completed the four-day, 100-mile trek with no injuries.

in a couple of hours the 66th MI Brigade's "Mother Ruckers" would pass by. As we waited, many individuals, as well as teams, marched past to the crowd's applause.

We finally found the team about seven miles out from the checkpoint. Himsl got the camera ready until they got closer. When they saw us, their backs became erect and smiles beamed all across their faces. It was as if they were given new life.

Staff Sgt. Rick Morris belted out Jodie calls, loud and strong. Immediately, the "Mother Ruckers" picked up their pace. At one point the team's noncommissioned-officer-in charge, Staff Sgt. Steven Thibodeaux, asked if anybody needed a break. The team's reply was "Drive on, Sergeant, drive on!"

There were no cries of their feet killing them or asking how much further they had to go. Some were bound to be in pain by the way they walked, but there was pride in their eyes and their voices. They knew the end was coming.

As we marched with them, side-by-side, a little girl about three-years-old held out her hand to me. I knew what she wanted but I had nothing. I felt bad and suddenly it occurred



The 66th MI Brigade joined thousands of military and civilian teams, as well as individual marchers who journey

to Nijmegen, Holland, each year for the four-day, 100-mile trek.

to me that I had my dog tags. I reached to take off my dog tags and her family gasped as if I had just given her a \$100 bill.

When the team saw the finish line, they immediately started sprinting. People shouted out, "Go Mother Ruckers!"

When they finished the march, they all hugged and slapped each other on the back. I spotted one team soldier, Sgt. Oscar Macias, whom I did not know. I went up to him to shake his hand and he said, "I don't know who you are but you came at the right time." Spc. Susan Bower, Spc. Robert Booth and Sgt. Wyatt Orendorf also expressed their gratitude for our being there.

They knew what they had accomplished as they were given their medals. They had all sweated, busted their feet and broken their backs—all to wear the medal proudly in the victory parade.

It was a five-kilometer march through downtown Nijmegen for those who completed the 100 miles. With

strict orders from the team's officer-in-charge 1st Lt. John Sabatini, Morris fought to ensure the "Mother Ruckers" were given their rightful spot to march in the honor position behind the guidons of four other teams. As the team started their victory march, the crowd had more than quadrupled in size compared to the crowd during the regular march.

As the "Mother Ruckers" passed, on-lookers ran up to hand them bundles of tulips. Other marchers received kisses. The continuous screaming of the crowd was as if the "Mother Ruckers" had just won the Super Bowl. People were 10-deep on both sides of the street; people stood on rooftops, hung out windows and stood on balconies. People sang and bands played all along the route.

At the end of the parade, Spc. Vincente Payan took his trumpet out of his rucksack, held it high into the air and played "Charge." Spectators and marchers came to a complete stop and joined in the yell of "Charge!" on the third and final charge.

At the end of the parade, the marchers boarded the buses for the ride back to camp. There, the marchers held their own celebration, swapped mementos with other teams and doctored their tender feet. ✚

1994 Nijmegen Team

Capt. Jeffery Kingsbury
1st Lt. John Sabatini
Staff Sgt. Rick Morris
Staff Sgt. Steven Thibodeaux
Staff Sgt. Ron Davis
Sgt. Charles Avery
Sgt. Alan Gibson
Sgt. David Harrison
Sgt. Oscar Macias
Sgt. Wyatt Orendorf
Sgt. Dean Vertz
Sgt. Amy Willis
Spc. Robert Booth
Spc. Susan Bower
Spc. Andrew Johnson
Spc. Vincente Payan

Sgt. 1st Class Neau is the 66th MI Brigade's S2 NCOIC, Augsburg, Germany.

66th Passes Legacy to Argersinger

By Sgt. 1st Class Lisa Hunter

The 66th Military Intelligence welcomed its new commander during a July 28 ceremony on Augsburg Field, during which Col. Terrance M. Ford relinquished command to Col. Steven J. Argersinger.

Besides the assembled 66th MI Brigade soldiers, more than 200 soldiers, German soldiers, civilians, local nationals and family members were in attendance.

"It is hard to leave the 'Dagger Brigade;' hard to leave anything or anyplace that has meant so much to you, that has been so much fun and that is filled with so many wonderful memories of people, places and missions," Ford said during his parting speech. "But I also leave with the satisfaction that over the last two years, we have made a difference in the ability to provide timely and accurate intelligence to USAREUR."


"To each and every one of you soldiers and civilians, German and American, thank you for making this the most professionally and personally satisfying two years of my life," Ford said in conclusion.

Argersinger, who served as the J2 for Task Force Provide Promise in Naples, Italy, for eight months prior to taking command of the Brigade had nothing but praise for his new unit.

"I won't attempt to express what a privilege it is to stand before you as your commanding officer; I am overwhelmed by the honor," he said.

"While (in Naples) I had the opportunity to see the 66th Brigade at its very best, both in terms of the outstanding soldiers that you sent to support the operation in Macedonia, Zagreb and Naples, as well as to be the recipient of your intelligence," Argersinger said. "Your work is superb."

"To the soldiers and families of the 66th Brigade and the Augsburg Community, I pledge my time, my support and my deepest affection," he said.

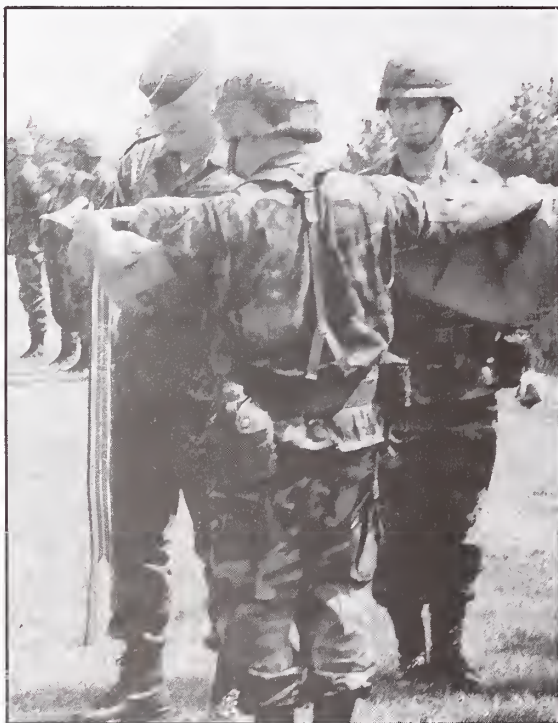
In addition to the change of command, the ceremony was the site of another historic event for the Brigade: the German Army's presentation of the Cold War streamer to the Brigade. The streamer is awarded to units who served in United States Army Europe. 

Sgt. 1st Class Hunter is the Public Affairs NCOIC for the 66th Military Intelligence Brigade Augsburg, Germany.



Photos by Sgt. Yolanda Danzy

New brigade commander, Col. Steven J. Argersinger, returns the brigade colors to Brigade Command Sgt. Major James W. Bone.



A Cold War streamer is added to the brigade colors for its performance in the European theater.



Photo by Larry Sprouse

A white phosphorus test is conducted at Pine Bluff, Ark.

NGIC Team Targets Obscurants

By Franklin A. Poleski

"Smart munitions"—the high-technology, relatively expensive weapon systems showcased in Operation Desert Storm—depend on pinpoint accuracy for effectiveness.

These weapons systems must be able to clearly "see" the targets.

Recent field tests, however, have shown that inexpensive, low-technology obscurants can be an effective countermeasure to these sophisticated systems by preventing the sensor from viewing the target. This is where the Obscurants and Flame Team, Chemical Division, of the National Ground Intelligence Center (Provisional) (formerly FSTC), Charlottesville, Va., steps in. The division's mission is to identify and assess the effectiveness of obscurants and obscurant-dissemination systems in the inventories of all foreign countries.

Obscurants—which include World War II-era smokes, conventional chaff, microfibers, aerosols (scattering and absorbing), and thermal sources—work in several ways. They may hide the target, as a natural fog conceals an object, or they may cause the target to blend into the background, as a camouflaged uniform helps hide a soldier. Some countries have fielded obscurants that block much of the useful part of the electromagnetic spectrum. Some are effective not only against sensors which

"see" visible light but also those which operate using longer wavelengths. Smart munitions that operate in the longer wavelengths, typical of modern sensors, can be seriously degraded or even defeated by these obscurants.

Until recently NGIC's mission was relatively simple. It has been made more difficult with the breakup of the Soviet Union, which had been

Until recently, NGIC's mission was relatively simple. It has been made more difficult with the breakup of the Soviet Union, which had been the leader in obscurant research and development.

the leader in obscurant research and development, and the subsequent proliferation to other countries of advanced obscurant technologies and disseminating systems.

Because of the extensive media coverage of Operation Desert Storm, many countries have become concerned about the threat of smart munitions in the inventories of potential enemies. The result is the proliferation of obscurants and obscurant disseminating systems to counter these modern weapons. To meet the in-

creased demand for obscurants, many former Warsaw Pact countries, other European countries, and some Asian countries are selling their obscuring agents and disseminating systems on the open market.

In an effort to make smart munitions less vulnerable to countermeasures, sensors are constantly being improved. For instance, some are designed to be less affected by conventional obscurants. To counter these improved sensors, many countries have responded by initiating new research and development programs to further improve obscuring agents and disseminating systems.

Probably the best example of the Obscurants and Flame Team's contributions to the effectiveness of U.S. forces is the help they provide "smart weapon" project managers in overcoming effects of obscurants on weapon systems. When requested, the team provides advice on how to fix problems caused by obscurants, enabling the development and subsequent fielding of "smart munitions" to proceed. The resulting weapons, provided to our fighting forces, function better—value added by intelligence support to weapon systems acquisition programs. ✻

Mr. Poleski is an intelligence research specialist with the National Ground Intelligence Center (Provisional), Charlottesville, Va.

703rd MI Brigade Linked to Past

The 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade, Hawaii, is linked to the past by a mission previously carried out by a number of Army elements.

As early as 1935, a detachment of the 9th Signal Service Company was organized at Fort Shafter, Hawaii to perform the 703rd's current functions. On 1 Jan., 1939, this detachment was redesignated as the Hawaiian Detachment of the newly-formed 2nd Signal Service Company (later redesignated as the 2nd Signal service Battalion). The detachment was moved from Fort Shafter to Helemano Military Reservation, Oahu, 25 miles from Honolulu on June 1, 1944.

This detachment was deactivated on May 15, 1950. Its personnel and assets were taken over by the concurrently organized 8605th Field Station.

On Jan. 1, 1957, the 8605th Field Station was, in turn, redesignated as the 5th U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station.

The 5th USASA Field Station was deactivated June 17, 1958. This marked the end of Army Field Stations in Hawaii until the establishment of the U.S. Army Field Station Kunia on Oct. 1, 1980.

The annals at the organizational History Branch record Oct. 1, as the official unit day for the 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade.

In April 1980, INSCOM assigned an advance party which included five administrative specialists to in-process nearly 350 incoming soldiers. They were assigned to the

U.S. Army INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific (ITICPAC), Fort Shafter, Hawaii. On May 16, 1983, the first unit was organized provisionally. This unit was the first Operations Battalion, consisting of a Headquarters and Headquarters Company and letter companies, A and B. The new elements were formally organized on July 1, 1983.

July 11, 1987, saw the activation of the Military Intelligence Corps. On orders issued Oct. 1, 1987, effective Jan. 1, 1988, Field Station Kunia became the 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade; the support detachment became the 731st

Military Intelligence Battalion; and the 1st Operations Battalion became the 732nd Military Intelligence Battalion.

It was not until the Program Budget Allocation of 1991 that the 733rd Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional) came into existence.

On Jan. 1, 1992, the 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade was reorganized to include the 733rd Military Intelligence Battalion, which was activated Oct. 15, 1992.

The Brigade has earned the INSCOM Commanding General's Supply Excellence Award for 1984, 1987, 1992 and 1993. The unit also went on to earn the Department of the Army Supply Excellence Award for 1988 and 1994. Other honors include two nominations (May 1988 and March 1992) for the National Security Agency's most coveted Travis Trophy Award. The Travis Trophy was awarded to the 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade for 1992.

The unit has set itself above others by earning two Army Superior Unit Awards for meritorious performance of a difficult and challenging mission from April 21 to June 30, 1989; and from July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993. ✱





703rd Military Intelligence Brigade

"Sentinels of the Pacific"

Established: Jan. 1, 1988

Location: Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Personnel: 1,124

Mission: The 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade conducts 24 hours-a-day operations in support of strategic, operational and tactical requirements of the Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center, and provides host support to the KRSOC. On order, deploys soldiers in support of INSCOM operations worldwide. Prepares to receive augmentation forces and to integrate them into operations.



731st MI Battalion

"Provide the Best"

Established: Established: Jan. 1, 1988

Location: Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Personnel: 410

Mission: The 731st Military Intelligence Battalion conducts administrative, logistical, electronic maintenance and security operations in support of the Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center. On order, the 731st Bn. implements and conducts operations in support of the Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center Basic Emergency Plan. It deploys soldiers in support of INSCOM operations worldwide. It is prepared to receive reserve personnel augmentees and to integrate mobilized forces in operations.



732nd MI Battalion

"Good to Go"

Established: January 1, 1988

Location: Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Personnel: 334

Mission: The 732nd Military Intelligence Battalion conducts 24 hour-a-day operations in support of strategic, operational and tactical requirements of the Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center; on order, deploys soldiers to support war fighters worldwide; is prepared to integrate augmentees into operations.



733rd MI Battalion

"Where Excellence Begins"

Established: Oct. 16, 1992

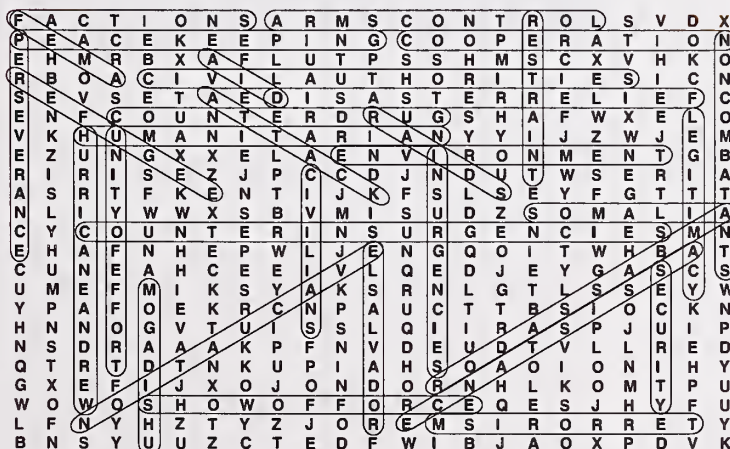
Location: Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Personnel: 380

Mission: Conduct 24 hour-a-day operations to support strategic, operational and tactical war fighters.

Puzzle Solution

Operations Other Than War



Team Scours Kuwait's Desert for Technical Battlefield Materiels

By Capt. David Spencer

Two Battlefield Technical Intelligence (TECHINT) teams deployed to Kuwait earlier this year and conducted training on captured Iraqi equipment.

One team was from the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion (FMIB), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The other team was from the USAR 372nd Military Intelligence Company (TI), 94th Army Reserve Command (ARCOM), based at Hanscom Air Force Base, Ma. This was a unique opportunity for a Reserve and an active duty team to train together. The teams formed a cohesive TECHINT Detachment under the command of Capt. Michael Twohig, commander of the 372nd MI Company.

The mission of battlefield technical intelligence is to identify, assess, and exploit foreign military equipment. This will prevent U.S. forces from being surprised with an unknown enemy capability.

A TECHINT team is made up of soldiers with analytical expertise in intelligence, tracked and wheeled vehicles, missiles, helicopters, armaments, electronic warfare, communications/electronics, combat engineer equipment, air defense systems, medical and nuclear, biological and chemical materiel. A TECHINT team is normally attached to a corps or equivalent force.

Information gathered by a TECHINT team goes to the national scientific and technical intelligence community and to the supported combat commander. The combat commander can immediately implement recommended countermeasures, which will enable U.S. combat forces to defeat enemy forces armed with new or modified equipment. The national S&TI community conducts further evaluation and exploitation of foreign equipment.

The training deployment was supported by the U.S. Embassy-Kuwait, the Kuwait Ministry of Defense, and Army Training and Security-Kuwait in Camp Doha, where the teams worked and lived.

The TECHINT Detachment was accompanied by two Kuwaiti officers throughout the deployment. Lt. Talal, a Kuwaiti local national official from the Kuwaiti MOD, and Maj. Abdula, who is in charge of recovery operations for equipment destroyed and captured during Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

Over 1,900 vehicles from 13 different countries were examined and identified, including tanks, APCB, artillery, ADA vehicles, engineer vehicles, NBC vehicles, and recovery vehicles.

Equipment recovery operations were still going on, along with clearing operations. Vehicles and the surrounding area were cleared of munitions, mines, and booby-traps.



11th MI Company, FMIB photo

A crane moves a piece of equipment salvaged by the team.

Once cleared, the vehicles were taken to collection sites or graveyards. The TECHINT Detachment was able to look at equipment collected at various sites in and around Kuwait City.

The training at the equipment sites was challenging. TECHINT Detachment B's task was to identify the numerous types and variants of equipment, as well as analyze modifications and battle damage to this equipment. There were numerous mixes of types, models and variants at each site visited. Even some U.S. equipment was found. Equipment inventoried and identified included, from the former Soviet Union: T-55, T-62, T-72 tanks, BMP-1, MTLB,



11th MI Company, FMIB photo

A TECHINT team looks over equipment picked up in the Kuwait's Desert.

BTR50, BTR-60, BRDM-2, BMD APCs, 281, 2S3, D30, D20, M46, and 2A36 artillery; from China: YW531, YW701, YW750 APCs, type 59 and type 69-II tanks, type 59, 59-1, and 83 artillery; from Great Britain: Ferret Scout Car, Chieftain tank; from France: various Panhard APCs, AMX-10 APC; from Egypt: Fahd APC; from Brazil: Engessa EE11 APC; from South Africa: G5 155mm gun; from the U.S.: M113, M109, 203mm towed howitzers and a Sherman tank.


Identification of the various models, types, and variants became the primary training challenge for the TECHINT Detachment. Sometimes this was impossible due to heavy damage. Many vehicles were burned out, some had turrets or sections of hulls missing, and others looked like swiss cheese, or little more than hunks and scraps of twisted metal.

Information was passed from Kuwait back to FMIB over telephone lines using computer equipment. Using the Chroma digital imaging camera, the TECHINT Detachment was able to send back pictures of various pieces of equipment. This important communications link enables a TECHINT team to conduct world-wide dissemination of information, and CONUS-based analysts to receive information and request further pictures or reports.

During the deployment it became very apparent that upgrade packages, either from various countries or locally

produced, increased the capabilities of a weapon systems considered to be obsolete. For instance, a T-55 with a new gun, laser range finder, new engine, added communications equipment, or additional armor, still looks like a T-55 from the outside, but is significantly more capable than in its original form. Countries around the world can increase the capability of their armed forces at a much lower cost by upgrading existing equipment, rather than buying a newer system.

In addition to visiting equipment sites, team members were able to exchange information with elements of the Kuwaiti land forces. Engineer TECHINT analysts checked out mine-breaching equipment, and Sgt. 1st Class Del Signore, a chemical operations specialist, was able to share information with the Kuwaiti 26th Brigade's chemical noncommissioned officer.

The detachment also received a tour of the Kuwait Armor School. The Yugoslavian M84 tank is currently used by Kuwaiti armored forces. TECHINT analysts got to drive the M84, and look at cutaways of the engine, hull, and turret used by the armor school to train tank crewmen and mechanics. 

(Capt. Spencer is the commander, 11th Military Intelligence Company, FMIB, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.)

FMIB Facts

- The Foreign MI Battalion is part of the 513th Power Projection Brigade, Fort Gordon, Ga.
- The battalion deploys worldwide for battlefield assessment and also initial exploitation of captured foreign equipment.
- FMIB is the only DoD active component, tactical technical intelligence unit.
- Two Reserve TECHINT companies, the 372nd and

383rd MI Companies (USAR) of the 94th Army Reserve Command, provide a majority of the Army's TECHINT capability.

--During military operations, the battalion sets up the Joint Captured Materiel Equipment Center, with augmentation from other services and DoD agencies, and sends TECHINT teams to support deployed corps or equivalent combat forces.

--It also sends liaison officers to operations centers of deployed units and to CONUS based scientific and technical intelligence agencies.

FSC Employees Tee Off



By Maj. Peter J. Decesare

The U.S. Army Field Support Center hosted its third annual golf outing Aug. 12 at "the course" on Fort George G. Meade, Md.

The golfers playing in the "Commander's Cup" flight used their individual scores to also compete for low gross and low net prizes.

The second flight was a captains' choice scramble format. A team of four players would each hit their ball and then select the best position after each shot.

This flight used a team score and competed for first, second and third place.

In the Commander's Cup flight, a match-play format, a team of ringers from the INSCOM headquarters staff managed to steal the Commander's Cup trophy from the Field Support Center team in a sudden-death playoff.

The luck of the outmatched FSC team finally ran short when a bogey on the first hole of the sudden-death playoff round was good enough to send the Commander's Cup to INSCOM headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Col. Nicholas J. Ciccarello's Foreign Counterintelligence Activity team ran away with last-place honors, complaining that they got lost in the woods on the 15th hole.

Prizes were also awarded for closest to the pin and the longest drive.



Photo by Sgt. Chester Harris

Col. Michael A. Mastrangelo, FSC commander, watches as his shot homes in on the pin like a smart bomb finding its target.

Golfers were allowed to purchase a second chance (mulligan) for \$1 and try for the closest to the pin again.

FSC commander, Col. Mike Mastrangelo, literally inched out FCA's John Willis for the closest to the pin grand prize of two, round-trip tickets to anywhere in the continental United States. The tickets were donated to the tournament.

The rules committee is still reviewing the replays of Mastrangelo's miracle mulligan shot, which was placed under protest. A final determination will be made after the measuring official, FSC's Sgt. Maj. Dexter M. Mohr, completes his polygraph examination.

"Sworn statements" taken from other witnesses, Maj. Joe Gluth and


Chief Warrant Officer Richard Kim (both senior-rated by Mastrangelo) along with Michael Mastrangelo Jr. (Mastrangelo's son) were all disallowed by the rules committee.

Lt. Col. Gene Wicklander, who led the FSC team to a first-place tie before the sudden death defeat, shot the low gross score of 78 and won the longest drive with a monstrous 300-yard smash on the fifth hole.

The stacked INSCOM team of Brian Runion (second low gross, 79), Sgt. Maj. Francis Lizauckas (third low gross, 79) Scott McLaughlin (fourth low gross, 80) and Tony Eaton (gross, 83) were the champions of the day as they captured most of the individual and team trophies. Low net winners, all with 71, were Gary Decker, FSC; Ciccarello, FCA; and Jim Stegner, FCA.

In the best ball flight, Foreign Intelligence Activity's team of Bob Ladny, Chuck Starr, Mitch Gearhart, and

Matthew Gale won with a seven under par 65. Defense Intelligence Agency's team of Dave Church, Frank Finnerty, Ray Hiatt and John Prokopowicz finished second with a score of 67. The FSC team of Sgt. 1st Class James McSwain, Sgt. 1st Class Odell Mullins, Sgt. Tina Moore and Lettie Turner captured the last-place trophy in the scramble flight.

Following the long morning on the links, the golf outing participants enjoyed lunch and refreshments, and relaxed in the club house. 

Maj. Decesare is the Security Officer, U.S. Army Field Support Center, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

FSC Takes Off for a Day of Fun

By Capt. Douglas R. Hague

The weather was hot and so was the competition. This year's U.S. Army Field Support Center, Fort George G. Meade, organizational day proved to be a day full of events, food and good times.

Col. Michael A. Mastrangelo, commander, kicked off the day with welcoming remarks and then led the unit through an annual softball game between the officers and the NCOs.

Throughout the game there were changes in rules, changes in officials, changes in players, changes in strategies, and changes in the weather. Depending on who you ask, some say the winning team was the officers, others say it was the NCOs, and some even say the game was a tie. One thing everybody agreed on was that the game was fun and entertaining.

The remainder of the day was devoted to horseshoes, volleyball, three-legged race, tug of war, and a water-bucket relay race. Mastrangelo was the first to test the water in the dunk tank. He wasn't given time to catch his breath between dunks as people kept lining up to get a chance to dunk him.

The children were kept entertained with a variety of games to include the wet-sponge toss, biggest bubble contest, and a kid's tug of war. In between events, there was plenty of food such as barbecue ribs, chicken, hamburgers, hot dogs, and all of the appropriate side dishes. By the end of the day, everybody was tired, well fed, and had enjoyed themselves! ✿



FSC courtesy photo

Chief Warrant Officer Lon Castleton passes the bucket to Capt. Joe Forth, while other members of the team wait in anticipation.

Capt. Hague is the Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Army Field Support Center, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Native American Heritage Month

*Seneca, Ottawa, Potomac, Minnesota, Wichita, Delaware,
Pontiac, Miami, Illinois, Manhattan, Dakota, Ohio . . .*

The names are part of our everyday lexicon, reminders of the culture of America's first inhabitants — the Native Americans.





A magician entertains children and adults at the organization day.

Photos by James Shiftlett

NGIC Enjoys Day in the Sun

By Capt. Benjamin Hudson

The National Ground Intelligence Center held its first organization day on July 2, at McIntire Park in Charlottesville, Va.

The unit was formerly the U.S. Army Foreign Science and Technology Center until its redesignation on July 8. NGIC's organization day, including a picnic and activities, was a smashing success. It was attended by nearly 600 present and past employees and their families.

The level of participation was outstanding, as family members joined in various sporting events and games. While the softball, volleyball, and horseshoe games were played, a magician mesmerized and dazzled others with amazing acts of trickery. A breathtaking martial arts karate exhibition also entertained the crowd during the day. Much to everyone's delight, the McGruff Crime Dog and the Drug Awareness Recognition Bear were on site. Children were also treated to fire engine rides by the local fire department.

Col. Everett R. Yount Jr., commander, ended the organization day activities with an award and trophy presentation ceremony. Representatives from the police and fire departments were each presented an NGIC Certificate of Appreciation. Plaques were awarded to sporting events winners. ✿

Capt. Hudson is a senior military electrical engineer with the National Ground Intelligence Center, Charlottesville, Va.



Kids were safe and secure sitting on D.A.R.E. Bear's lap.



Winter Driving Increases Risks

An auto accident occurs every second in the United States. In winter months, your chances of being involved in an accident are greater. Icy streets, drifting snow, and reduced visibility all add to your risks behind the wheel.

To reduce your risk of being involved in an accident, you should consider purchasing snow tires if you live in an area where snow accumulates two inches or more. If you live in a region that receives light to moderate

snowfall, then a set of all-season radials might be the answer to your winter driving needs. Radial tires offer better traction than bias-ply tires.

In snowy areas, many cities and counties have "snow emergency" regulations. Sometimes, motorists are subject to fines if they block traffic and do not have snow tires on their cars.

When shopping for snow tires be sure the tire sidewall is marked with the letters "M" (for mud) and "S" (for

snow). This labeling verifies that the tire has been approved by the Rubber Manufacturers Association. These tires have been designed to provide better starting, stopping, and driving performance in snow conditions.

Alternatives to snow tires include chains or having studs installed in your tires. Check with local and state ordinances before purchasing studs, though, because some areas limit or ban their use.

Tire chains provide better traction than snow tires, especially in deep snow and on icy surfaces. But they are sometimes difficult to put on, especially if you have to do the job in a snowstorm. Always put chains on all four tires.

Braking distance on ice can increase from four to 10 times normal. Avoid slamming on the brakes; use an even, quick pumping action for rear-wheel drive and slow, steady pressure for front wheel drive. In case of a skid, turn the front wheels in the direction of the skid.

Steering and stopping on snowy or icy surfaces can be difficult. The best advice for driving in winter is to slow down; decide that you're in no hurry.

Concentrate on safe, cautious driving. ❄️

Article provided by the U.S. Army Safety Center, Fort Rucker, Ala.

In 1993, three INSCOM personnel lost their lives in POV-related accidents. Accidents with Army vehicles cost INSCOM more than \$79,000, and accidents with privately owned vehicles cost INSCOM personnel \$121,900.

Although the number of INSCOM accidents with Army vehicles decreased in 1994 to one, the number of INSCOM POV-related accidents increased to 15. Military vehicle-related accidents cost INSCOM \$2,000. Damage to POVs is estimated

INSCOM's Vehicle Safety Record

at over \$219,000. One INSCOM POV-related fatality was reported.

Command safety statistics provide only a partial picture, unless all accidents are reported. Unfortunately, many aren't. Many military personnel may not be aware that, if involved in an accident—with an

Army vehicle or POV—an accident report must be filed through the local collateral duty safety officer and the installation safety office.

(INSCOM Safety Office)

War With Japan: An Overview

By J. P. Finnegan

The U.S. Army's involvement in the Pacific War began, of course, in disaster.

At 7 a.m. on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, Army operators at the developmental radar site at Opana on the Hawaiian Island of Oahu noted and reported that their screen showed a large formation of approaching aircraft. The duty officer at Fort Shafter told them that what they had seen was only a flight of B-17 Flying Fortresses arriving from the United States.

Unfortunately, the planes turned out to be Japanese; shortly afterwards, the main Army airbases at Hickam and Wheeler Fields went up in flames and the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor went to the bottom. Some hours later, the process was more or less repeated several thousand miles to the west: a Japanese air fleet achieved tactical surprise and destroyed the U.S. Army's heavy bomber force in the Philippines on the ground.

Japan had now achieved air and naval superiority across the whole arc of the Western Pacific. It proceeded to make the most of it. Japanese invasion forces pushed on into the Philippines. The Philippines were garrisoned by a single American division—the Philippine Division—but this was augmented by the 11 divisions of the newly created Philippine Army.

In any event, however, the Japanese easily routed the Philippine Army's semi-trained militiamen on the main island of Luzon. Sixty-five thousand Filipino and 15,000 American troops hastily retreated to the Bataan Peninsula, where they proceeded to make a gallant last stand. But as a result of faulty planning, vital depots containing the food, medical

supplies, and other stores needed by the force had been abandoned to the Japanese. Starvation and disease wore down the defenders as surely as enemy bullets. Reinforcements were promised, but were not forthcoming: Japanese command of the air and the sea had effectively sealed off the Philippines from outside help. After five months of grim struggle, the Bataan garrison was compelled to surrender in early April 1942.



U.S. Army photo

Gen. Douglas MacArthur at his Southwest Pacific Area headquarters, March 1, 1942.

For a time, the American flag still flew over Corregidor and other island fortresses in Manila Harbor, but Japanese bombers and siege artillery eventually blasted down their pre-World War I fortifications, and Corregidor in turn yielded in May. As part of the capitulation agreement, all U.S. forces throughout the Philippine archipelago were compelled to give up.

Defeat in the Pacific in these months was not confined to the U.S. Army. The commander of Japan's Combined Fleet, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, had opposed war with the United States, but had promised that if

it came, he would "run wild" in the Pacific for a year. He had lived up to his word.

In five months, the Combined Fleet had ranged from Pearl Harbor to Ceylon, sinking everything in its path. The American, British, and Dutch naval forces assigned to the Far East had been blown out of the water. Just 11 infantry divisions of the Imperial Japanese Army had overrun Malaya, Burma, the Dutch East Indies, most of Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and assorted Pacific islands. By the summer of 1942, the Japanese had thus managed to obtain possession of the raw materials necessary for their industrial base, and had secured their new maritime empire with a network of mutually supporting island naval and airbases that arched across the Pacific.

The relentless Japanese advance was checked only once—at the Battle of the Coral Sea in May 1942—until it finally reached its culminating point at the Battle of Midway in June of that year. The victory of the U.S. Navy at Midway at last created the conditions that would allow the U.S. Army to go on the counteroffensive.

In the early summer of 1942, Army forces in the Pacific were weak and under divided command. The Army's weakness was inherent in the military situation: the United States was just beginning to mobilize for war, and the struggle against Nazi Germany—America's most dangerous opponent—had received first priority for resource allocation. The Army's divided command structure, on the other hand, was the product of deliberate design.

In March of 1942, with the fall of the Philippines imminent, President Franklin Roosevelt had ordered Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Army com-

*U.S. Army photo*

U.S. and Filipino troops surrender at Corregidor.

mander in the Philippines, to leave the islands, proceed to Australia, and organize the defense of that continent. MacArthur was the Army's most senior general; a World War I hero, a former Army chief of staff, and the prewar field marshal of the Philippine Army. He was considered to be something of a living national treasure, too valuable a trophy to be captured by the enemy. The Australian government accepted his appointment as Allied commander with enthusiasm and placed their limited forces at his disposal. The U.S. Navy was less enthusiastic.

MacArthur wanted to take over direction of the whole Pacific War, using Australia as the springboard for a grand advance that would liberate the Philippines and then proceed on to Tokyo. The Navy had other ideas. The admirals felt that MacArthur knew nothing about sea power, and they had no intention of letting the Army run the war in the Pacific anyway. As a result, the Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed at the end of March to split the Pacific

Theater in two and portion it out between the Army and Navy. MacArthur was appointed Supreme Commander (later commander-in-chief) of the Southwest Pacific Area.

This was an Allied command that embraced Australia and the islands to its north; the Netherlands East Indies; and the Philippines. Admiral Chester Nimitz, then serving as commander of the Pacific Fleet in Hawaii, became commander-in-chief, Pacific Ocean area. Nimitz's command was a purely American domain and covered a much wider span of the Pacific than MacArthur's, stretching from New Zealand to the Aleutians and from the West Coast of the United States across Micronesia to Japan. It was so large it was divided into North Pacific, Central Pacific, and South Pacific commands, the first two of which were directly commanded by Nimitz himself.

Significantly, Nimitz continued to serve as commander, Pacific Fleet as well as commander-in chief, Pacific Ocean area. The arrangement

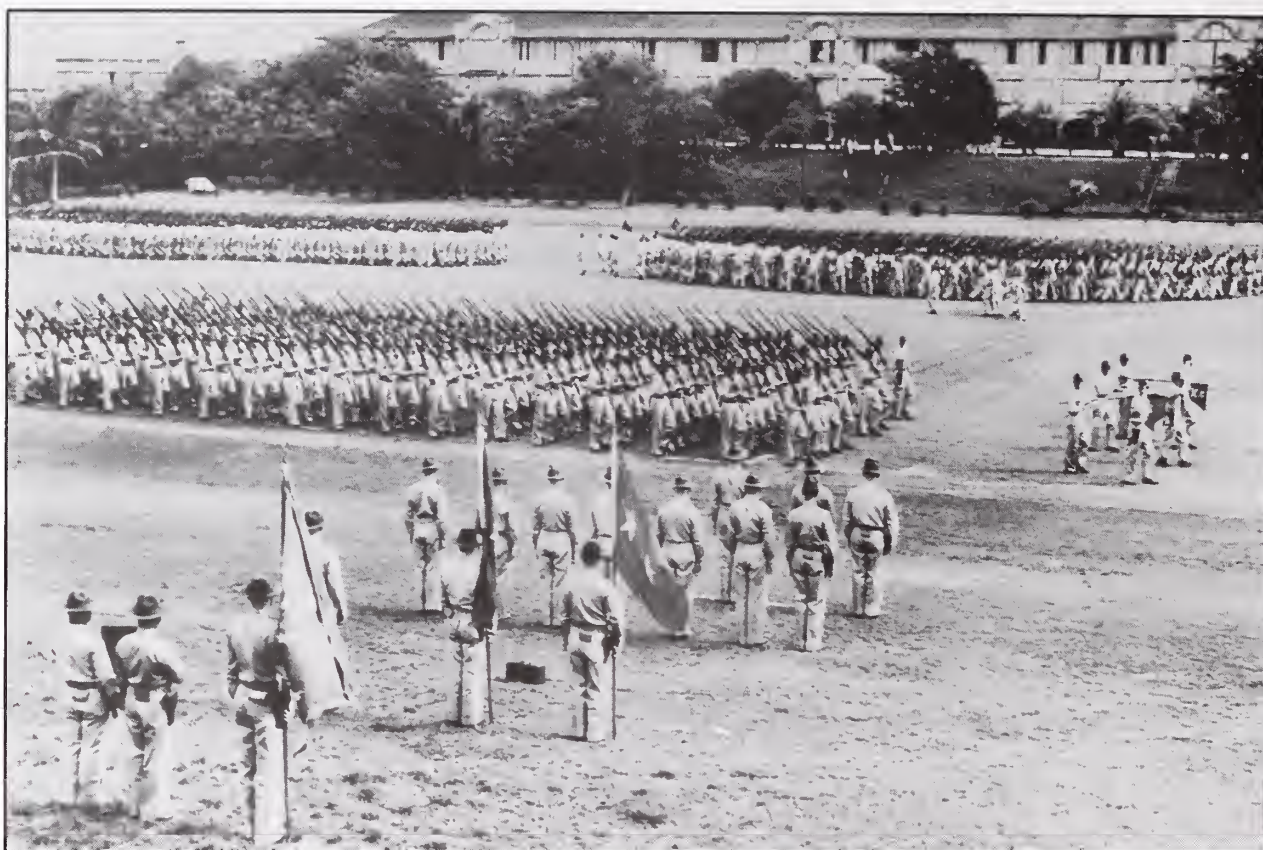
placed him directly under the control of the Navy as well as the Joint Chiefs of Staff. If the Navy could help it, the Pacific would continue to remain a 'Navy lake.'

Army ground and air forces in the Pacific were unequally divided between Nimitz and MacArthur. Most of these assets went to the Pacific Ocean area.

Although the Navy had its own ground arm—the elite amphibious units of the U.S. Marine Corps—there were not enough Marines to go around. Nimitz needed Army troops to control the innumerable islands that dotted the vastness of the Pacific. At the time of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii was garrisoned by two infantry divisions, the 24th and 25th, along with coast defense troops and a large Army Air Force.

Reinforcements were brought over from the continental United States, including the 27th Infantry Division of the New York National Guard.

Small forces were pushed for-



U.S. Army photo

Corregidor, P.I. troops pass in review for Maj. Gen. George R. Grunert, commanding general, Philippine Islands, June 18, 1941.

ward to garrison the tiny islands west of Hawaii, and additional troops were found to man the chain of island air, naval, and logistics bases that sprang up along the line of communications that stretched from Hawaii to Australia. A division-sized task force (later the American Division) went into New Caledonia; the 37th Infantry Division deployed to New Zealand. All Army air and ground units in the Pacific Ocean Area were under Navy operational control.

In far-off Australia, MacArthur found himself at the end of the pipeline in this competition for scarce resources. When he first arrived in Australia, there were only 25,000 American soldiers on the whole continent, mostly Army-Air Forces and service troops. Repeated appeals to Washington finally brought him additional Army aircraft (including some heavy bombers) and two National Guard divisions, the 32d and 41st Infantry Divisions. These divisions were subordinated to the Australian general who commanded MacArthur's land

forces. In the summer of 1942, SWPA's land forces did not contain very much force: in addition to the American units, there were only two regular Australian Army divisions on hand.

In the early summer of 1942, U.S. Army forces throughout the whole Pacific were thus operating on a shoestring. Despite this fact, they would soon be committed to battle anyway. Back in Washington, the Joint Chiefs of Staff realized that the threat posed by the Japanese Navy in the Central Pacific had been neutralized by the Battle of Midway. However, the Japanese Army was still on the advance in the Southwest Pacific.

Securely ensconced in a huge new base at Rabaul on the island of New Britain off the New Guinea coast, the Japanese Army had launched a two-pronged drive that threatened both Australia and its line of communications. On New Guinea, Japanese forces moved to take the Papuan capital of Port Moresby on the island's south coast.

Once established there, Japanese aircraft could bring Australia under attack.

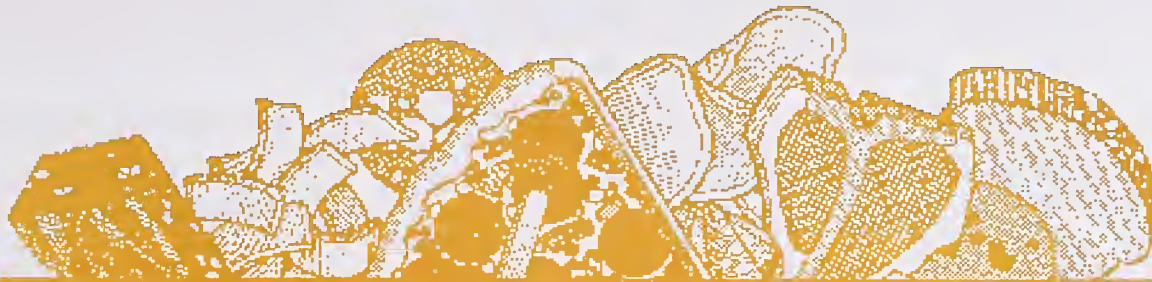
Meanwhile, other Japanese forces pushed southeastwards down the island chain of the Solomons, building airfields as they advanced. This line of advance, if consummated, would allow Japanese air fleets to strike at the shipping lanes along the east coast of Australia.

To counter the new threat, the Joint Chiefs of Staff on July 1, 1942 directed Nimitz and MacArthur to coordinate a joint operation that would result in the capture of Rabaul.

This command decision brought about the confrontation of the enemy with the U.S. Army in the Pacific. ✱

Editor's Note: This is the first part of a series provided by Dr. J.P. Finnegan, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's History Department, Fort Belvoir, Va.

'Some of the most powerful cancer-causing agents known are produced by molds.'



That Green Stuff in the Fridge Can *Kill* You

By Lt. Col. Thomas N. Pool

Tired of worrying about cholesterol? Take a break and worry about molds instead. That fuzzy stuff may be trying to kill you.

Molds can be pretty ugly characters, perhaps more so because they are so "natural." Yet, toxigenic fungi have enjoyed some success in avoiding bad publicity due to their very complex nature, and the good reputations of their benign relatives.

Fungi have been used for centuries to produce desirable changes in some foods. Many cheeses and yogurts depend on specific molds to produce characteristic flavors and textures.

However, there is now serious concern that many kinds of molds produce toxic substances (mycotoxins) that can result in cancer or delayed organ damage.

The combined effect of these mycotoxins in our diet may be much more important than the traces of pesticides and pollutants we have learned

to watch so closely. Some of the most powerful carcinogenic (cancer-causing) agents known are produced by molds.

Kojic acid is produced in high yield by a variety of common storage molds under natural conditions. It has been demonstrated to be a powerful cancer-causing agent in animals. Alternaria toxins are produced by molds that often cause storage rot of fruits and vegetables. These toxins have been found to be carcinogenic in animals. Even peanut butter is not free of the potent aflatoxins that are produced by the molds common to stored peanuts.

It is difficult to estimate the true scope of the danger because, of course, we cannot test possible cancer-causing agents on humans. Researchers are limited to studying animal models.

A problem found when depending on animal models for research is that mycotoxins are often highly species-specific. For example, penicillic acid is a byproduct of a variety of *Penicillium* mold commonly found in corn and

dried beans. It is a highly potent toxin when ingested by mice, but rats suffer no harmful effects.

The best advice for humans is abstinence.

It is really not so difficult. Avoid eating or even cooking moldy food. Some toxins are heat-stable and survive cooking.

It is not considered safe to trim mold from fruits or soft cheeses, since toxins can migrate throughout these items. Even hard cheeses require trimming at least one inch beyond any visible spoilage mold. A slightly moldy tomato cannot be trimmed and safely eaten without knowing a lot about the species of mold afflicting it.

You may suffer no ill effects today or tomorrow. But, the long-term effects are unknown at best, and clearly dangerous in the worst case. That's why abstinence is the safest approach. ❖

Lt. Col. Pool is with the Veterinary Science Division, U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Total Army Newslite ...

News of interest to members of the Total Army ... Active, Reserve, Guard and DA Civilians

New Regulation Governs Leaves, Passes

The Department of the Army has released AR 600-8-10, Leaves and Passes, dated July 31, 1994, which prescribes the policies, operating tasks and steps governing military personnel absences.

The new regulation consolidates AR 630-15, dated July 15, 1984 and paragraphs 9-7 and 9-8 and figures 9-54-1, 9-4-2 and 9-4-3 of DA PAM 600-8 dated Aug. 1, 1986. It also contains a revised DA Form 31, Request and Authority for Leave (Chapter 12) used for all chargeable and nonchargeable absences and as an emergency leave order when authorized. (AR 310-10, Format 342, will be used when a family member is traveling on emergency leave without the soldier.)

Other changes in the regulation include: allowing the unit commander to delegate approval authority for ordinary, re-enlistment and transition leaves and proceed time; eliminating the sign-in and out requirement; authorizing certain soldiers transitioning from the Army permissive TDY or excess leave for house and/or job hunting or other activities to facilitate relocation; providing new procedures for requesting proceed time, POV travel and permissive TDY, and eliminating posting of TDY or travel enroute information on DA Form 31.

(NCO Journal)

Watch Advance Fees On Gov't Credit Cards

Soldiers who travel frequently and use their American Express Government Credit Card to draw TDY advances should be aware of the cash advance fee charged.

The fee is 2.75 percent of the amount advanced. For example, an advance of \$100 would be charged

\$2.75. These fees are reimbursed when soldiers file their form 1351-2 upon completion of their travel. Soldiers must put it on the claim form to be reimbursed. Charges will show on their credit card statement and must be paid.

Uniform Wear Changes

Wear of the four-in-hand necktie or neck tab (female) is optional when the AG 415 short or long-sleeve shirt is worn with the black pullover sweater. When the long-sleeve shirt is worn as an outer garment, the necktie/tab must be worn.

Wear of the garrison cap is authorized by all soldiers with the Class A or B Army green uniform and those enlisted soldiers who wear hospital duty or food service uniforms.

Wear of civilian clothing is authorized by soldiers traveling on Air Mobility Command (AMC) and non-AMC flights who are on orders for PCS, TDY, emergency leave or space available travel. Dress and personal appearance must be appropriate for the occasion and reflect positively on the Army.

(NCO Journal)

DCSPER, Pentagon standardizes tuition aid

Soldier-students will be seeing greater consistency in the Army's new tuition assistance policy when it is implemented Oct. 1. The policy applies to all active-duty and Army Guard/Reserve soldiers.

The new policy will cover 75 percent of college tuition for up to nine semester hours each fiscal year. The percentage is limited by dollar caps of \$60 per semester hour for first- and second-year college courses or equivalent, \$85 for years three and four, and \$170 for graduate courses.

Caps overseas are based on exist-

ing service contracts and may differ slightly.

The nine semester-hour limit includes formal classroom study, vocational and technical courses, and non-traditional study. Officials said that ACES is not limiting the number of semester hours a soldier can take. Once soldiers reach the tuition assistance limit, such avenues as the Montgomery G.I. Bill or the Pell Grant are available.

Counselors at local education centers can help soldiers discover other funding sources that will allow them to meet their educational goals.

ACES counselors can also ensure proper college credit is received for military training and advise on the most effective learning options, to include such things as independent study and end-of-course exams.

The "Nine in One: Formula for Success" theme for the new policy is designed to help soldiers remember the program will help fund nine semester hours of college tuition each year.

Officials said soldiers seeking a high school diploma will still be authorized 100 percent tuition assistance.

For more information of the program, soldiers should visit their local education centers.

(From a U.S. Total Army Personnel Command release.)

Newest AFRC a hit with soldiers, families

It's an affordable holiday of adventure, thrills and excitement in America's number one vacation destination—and it's just for the military.

Since the newest Armed Forces Recreation Center opened Feb. 1 at Walt Disney World Resort near Orlando, Fla., it has hosted more than 16,000 active, reserve and retired servicemembers and civilian Defense



Department employees.

Formerly known as The Disney Inn, the Army-leased "Shades of Green" resort has proved a mega-success by hospitality industry standards.

The 287-room Shades of Green can boast a nearly 99-percent occupancy rate, compared to about 75 percent in the surrounding Central Florida area. That success is attributable to a combination of price, accommodations, amenities and location.

Room rates are based on military and civilian pay grade. Military personnel in grades E-5 and below pay \$49 per night; E-6, E-7, O-1, O-2, WO-1, and GS-1 through GS-7 pay \$73; E-8, E-9, O-3 through O-5, CW-2 through CW-5, and GS-8 through GS-12 pay \$85; and O-6 through O-10, and GS-13 and above pay \$92. There is a \$10 charge for each additional adult above two per room. Cribs are available for \$4 per day.

The three-floor Shades of Green offers laundry facilities, and drink, ice and snack machines throughout the hotel. A convenience and gift shop run by the Army and Air Force Exchange Service is located off the lobby. Walt Disney Company character souvenirs, including clothing, may be bought at considerable savings at the hotel's gift shop. The hotel has two heated swimming pools in addition to a children's pool and play area. The two lighted tennis courts have a hard-playing surface. A small fitness room on the first floor contains weight machines, stationary bikes and a treadmill. Golf enthusiasts can reserve advance tee times at all five Walt Disney courses. The hotel also features a restaurant, sports bar and an arcade.

Discount tickets to Walt Disney World theme parks and local attractions such as Sea World, Cypress Gardens, Busch Gardens and Universal Studios are available, and the hotel provides shuttle service to spots within

Walt Disney World Resort.

Shades of Green may be reached by flying into Orlando International Airport. The hotel does not provide transportation to or from the airport, but taxicabs and shuttle service is available for roughly \$35 and \$13 one-way, respectively.

Amtrak has service to Orlando from New York City and other cities in the Northeast. Amtrak also offers Auto Train Service daily from Lorton, Va., to Sanford, Fla., 25 miles northeast of Orlando.

The hotel recommends that reservations be made as soon as possible. Reservations should be made at least one month in advance and may be made for up to one year in advance. For reservations, call Shades of Green at (407) 824-3600 or fax (407) 824-3665. At check-in, a military identification card or leave and earnings statement must be presented.

(Army News Service)

Cracking down on 'do-it-yourself' fraud

Soldiers who attempt to defraud the government on do-it-yourself moves aren't getting rich—they're getting caught.

Because the number of false claims is rising, transportation, finance, criminal investigation and accounting officials are teaming up to ensure offenders are caught.

Do-it-yourself, or DITY, moves pay soldiers 80 percent of what it would cost the government to pack, load and move their personal property.

The total amount is based on distance moved and weight, with weight allowances based on the soldiers' rank and number of family members. But some soldiers are taking advantage of the program, transportation officials said, by claiming extra weight or submitting false or numerous claims.

Many discrepancies exposed in claims are detected during reviews of paperwork by transportation specialists who, because of their experience, know what to look for.

The most common cases of fraud are when soldiers add extra weight to the moving van or reweigh the same furniture on a second trip to get a higher reimbursement. To prevent this, inspections at weigh stations have been stepped up, officials said.

A recent investigation at Fort Benning, Ga., involved more than 13 soldiers and more than \$119,000. It began with one soldier who made a legitimate DITY move, but retained a copy of the paperwork.

Using those documents, other soldiers inserted their names and other pertinent information, submitted claims to their finance office, and collected the 60-percent advance payment meant to defray costs such as moving van rental.

"The person who started it kept telling people, 'They never write down your name—you'll never get caught.' Wrong!" said an investigator. "Every time the government cuts a check or gets a document, it's logged in."

Original documents are sent to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., where they are available for audits.

"It may take some time and you may think you got away with it for a while, but it will catch up with you no matter where you go, even if you get out (of the military). We work very closely and have a good relationship with the FBI," he said.

Active duty and retired soldiers who have committed fraud are being prosecuted, officials said. The charge for larceny is five years for each count, but soldiers can also be charged with conspiracy and with filing false official statements.

(Army News Service)



CLASSIC WWII HUMOR RETURNS

WILLIE & JOE *Bill Mauldin*



"Corp'l Ginnis an' his Very pistol will now contribute th' Star o' Bethlehem."

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, servicemembers of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, they speak again to a new generation. (Copyright 1946 by Bill Mauldin, used with permission.)

WWII CHRONOLOGY, NOVEMBER 1944

8 (WE) U.S. Third Army opens offensive toward Sarre as XX Corps makes final preparation for assault on Metz fortified area.

8 (B) Admiral Mountbatten issues directive calling for Operation Romulus, to clear Arakan coastal sector.

9 (C) Urged by Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek orders Y-Force troops to exploit retreat of Japanese from Lung-ling to Mangshih.

11 (L) In X Corps area, 21st Infantry of the 24th Division continues the assault on Breakneck Ridge (Philippines) after preparatory bombardment; 1st Battalion gains ridge but is halted short of the crest.

12 (WE) In U.S. Third Army's XX Corps area, the Germans, in effort to reach Malling bridge, counterattack in regimental strength, but are driven off with heavy losses.

14 (N) Norwegian government-in-exile announces that Norwegian troops under Col. Anre Dahl have landed in Nazi-occupied Norway to operate with the Soviet Karelian force on Arctic front.

23 (WE) Forward 2nd Armored Division drives into Strasbourg and clears the city; enemy retains small bridge-head at Kehl bridge.

25 (POA) Commander-in-chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, issues Operation Plan 11-44 for invasion of Iwo Jima. Date is tentatively set

for Feb. 3, 1945.

28 (WE) In V Corps area, 8th Infantry Division, having suffered heavy losses, attacks on three sides, secures Huertgen.

Event locations:

(WE) Western Europe

(B) Burma

(C) China

(POA) Pacific Ocean Area

(L) Leyte

(N) Norway

Source: United States Army in World War II, Special Studies, Chronology 1941-1945, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1989.

Calendar of Events

November 1994

*American Indian Heritage Month
20-26 National Family Week*

- 3 Sandwich Day
- 5 Sadie Hawkins Day
- 8 Election Day
- 10 Marine Corps Birthday (1775)
- 11 Veterans Day (Federal Holiday)
- 19 902nd MI Brigade's Anniversary Ball,
Baltimore, Md.
- 21 Military Family Recognition Day
- 24 Thanksgiving Day (Federal Holiday)

December 1994

Happy Holidays

- 1 World AIDS Day
- 3 Army-Navy Game
- 13 National Guard Birthday
- 25 Christmas Day
- 26 Christmas Holiday Observed
(Federal Holiday)

—1994—

JAN						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

FEB						
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

MAR						
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APR						
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUN						
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JUL						
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

AUG						
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

SEP						
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCT						
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

NOV						
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DEC						
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

COMMANDER
USA INSCOM
ATTN IAPA
8825 BEULAH STREET
FORT BELVOIR VA 22060-5246



FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
AT SOUTHERN MD
PERMIT NO 1237



Operations Other Than War

By Maj. Donna L. Walthall, Provost Marshal, Fort Lee, Va.



Words may be read straight across, backward, up, down or diagonally.
The solution is on page 15.

AMBASSADOR
ARMS CONTROL
ASSISTANCE
ATTACKS
CIVIL AUTHORITIES
CIVILIANS
COOPERATION
COUNTERDRUG

COUNTERINSURGENCIES
DIA
DISASTER RELIEF
EL SALVADOR
ENVIRONMENT
EVACUATION
FACTIONS
FEMA

HUMANITARIAN
HURRICANE ANDREW
INSURGENCIES
LEGITIMACY
MOGADISHU
NONCOMBATANTS
PEACEKEEPING
PERSEVERANCE

RAIDS
REFUGEES
RESTRAINT
SECURITY
SHOW OF FORCE
SOMALIA
TERRORISM
UNITY OF EFFORT